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November 15, 1999

Box Patent Application
Assistant Commissioner of Patents
Washington, D. C. 20231

RE: Inventor: **PETER ROCHE; THOMAS BARTZ; AND
GEORG KNOBLAUCH**

For: **"COMPACT VENEER BASED ON
POLYISOCYANATE POLYADDITION
PRODUCTS"**

Atty. Docket No.: **12002**

Sir:

Transmitted herewith for filing is the above referenced patent application.

1. _____ formal / informal sheets of drawings showing Figures _____ are enclosed.
- 2a. A check is enclosed to cover the fees as calculated below. The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 23-3425. A duplicate copy of this document is enclosed.
- 2b. The fees calculated below will be paid within the time allotted for completion of the filing requirements.
- 2c. The fees calculated below are to be charged to Deposit Account No. 23-3425. The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to said Deposit Account. A duplicate copy of this document is enclosed.

Patent Application Transmittal Form
Assistant Commissioner of Patents

FILING FEE	Number	Number	Basic Fee
CALCULATION	Filed.	Extra	Rate
Total Claims	4 - 20 = 0	0 × \$18.00 =	0.00
Independent Claims	1 - 3 = 0	0 × \$78.00 =	0.00
Multiple Dependent Claim(s) Used		\$260.00 =	0.00
FILING FEE - NON-SMALL ENTITY			
FILING FEE - SMALL ENTITY: Reduction by 1/2			
[] Verified Statement enclosed.			
[] Verified Statement filed in priority application.			
Assignment Recordal Fee (\$40.00).....			
37 C.F.R. §1.17(k) Fee (non-English application).....			
TOTAL.....			760.00

- 3. [X] An Assignment of the invention is enclosed. The required cover sheet under 37 C.F.R. §3.11, §3.28 and §3.41 is attached.
- 4. [X] A signed Oath/Declaration [x] is enclosed [] will be filed in accordance with 37 C.F.R. 1.63.
- 5. [X] **Foreign Priority:** Priority based on German Application No. 198 54 405.7, filed November 25, 1998, is claimed.
- 6. [X] A copy of the above referenced priority document [X] is enclosed [] will be filed in due course, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §119(a)-(d).
- 7. [] Because the enclosed application is in a non-English language, a verified English translation for examination purposes of same [] is enclosed [] will be filed as soon as it is available.

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Patent Application Transmittal Form
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8. [] **Provisional Application Priority:** Priority based on United States Provisional Application No. _____, filed _____, is claimed under 35 U.S.C. §119(e).
9. [X] A Preliminary Amendment is enclosed.
10. [X] An Information Disclosure Statement, 1 sheet of PTO Form 1449, and 2 patent(s)/publications/documents are enclosed.
11. [] An Establishment of Assignee's Right To Prosecute Application Under 37 C.F.R. § 3.73(b), and Power Of Attorney is enclosed.
12. [] An Express Mailing Certificate is enclosed.
13. [X] Other:
Postcard

Attention is directed to the fact that the address of this firm has been designated as the correspondence address for this application.

Respectfully,



FERNANDO A. BORREGO

Reg. No. 34,780

PATENT

(Docket No. IN-12002)

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of

PETER ROCHE ET AL

Serial No.: NEW

Filed: HEREWITH

For: **COMPACT VENEER BASED ON
POLYISOCYANATE
POLYADDITION PRODUCTS**

Group Art Unit: NEW

Examiner: NEW

I hereby certify that the attached correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service in an envelope as "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" addressed to Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Washington, D.C. 20231, on November 15, 1999

Express Mail No. EL321500000US


Lori D. Hass

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

BOX PATENT APPLICATION

Assistant Commissioner of Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

In reference to the above-referenced patent application, please enter the following amendment and consider the accompanying remarks prior to examination thereof on the merits.

IN THE CLAIMS:

Cancel claims 5 and 6.

Amend the claims as follows:

1. (Amended) A compact veneer [based on] made from a reaction mixture comprising

- a) isocyanate,
- b) [as] a mixture (b1) of compounds which are reactive toward isocyanates[, a mixture (b1),] comprising:
 - b11) from 15 to 90% by weight, based on the weight of the mixture (b1), of at least one polyether polyalcohol having a molecular weight of from 400 to 6000 and a mean functionality of from 1.5 to 3 and based on hydroxyl-containing initiator substances and propylene oxide and [also, if desired,] optionally, ethylene oxide,
 - b12) from 0 to 20% by weight, based on the weight of the mixture (b1), of at least one polyether polyalcohol having a molecular weight of from 400 to 6000 and a mean functionality of from 1.5 to 3 and based on amino-containing initiator substances and propylene oxide and [also, if desired], optionally, ethylene oxide,
 - b13) from 0 to 35% by weight, based on the weight of the mixture (b1), of at least one polyether polyalcohol having a molecular weight of from 150 to 7000 and a mean functionality of from 2.1 to 5,
 - b14) from 0 to 30% by weight, based on the weight of the mixture (b1), of at least one bifunctional chain extender, optionally [plus, if desired],
- c) catalysts and/or
- d) auxiliaries and/or additives.

4. (Amended) A process for producing moldings [as claimed in claim 3], which

comprises producing a veneer in a mold as claimed in claim 2 in a first step and subsequently producing, in contact with the surface of the veneer, a foamed polyisocyanate polyaddition

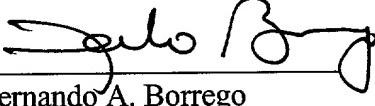
producing, in contact with the surface of the veneer, a foamed polyisocyanate polyaddition product by reacting a reaction mixture comprising [(a)] isocyanate, [(b)] compounds which are reactive toward isocyanates, [(e)] blowing agents and, optionally, [if desired, (c)] catalysts, [(d)] auxiliaries and/or additives.

REMARKS

Applicants respectfully request consideration of the present application as amended herein. Upon entry of the above preliminary amendment, claims 1-4 remain pending in the application. The above amendment place the claims in better condition for examination on the merits. Should the Examiner have any questions, please contact the undersigned attorney.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: 11/15/99



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Compact veneer based on polyisocyanate polyaddition products

The present invention relates to a compact veneer based on a
5 reaction mixture comprising

- a) isocyanate,
- b) as compounds which are reactive toward isocyanates, a mixture
10 (b1) comprising:
 - b11) from 15 to 90% by weight, preferably from 50 to 80% by weight, based on the weight of the mixture (b1), of at least one polyether polyalcohol having a molecular weight of from 400 to 6000, preferably from 1000 to 4000 and a mean functionality of from 1.5 to 3 and based on hydroxyl-containing initiator substances and propylene oxide and also, if desired, ethylene oxide,
 - 20 b12) from 0 to 20% by weight, preferably from 0 to 10% by weight, based on the weight of the mixture (b1), of at least one polyether polyalcohol having a molecular weight of from 400 to 6000, preferably from 400 to 4000, and a mean functionality of from 1.5 to 3 and based on amino-containing initiator substances and propylene oxide and also, if desired, ethylene oxide,
 - 25 b13) from 0 to 35% by weight, preferably from 2 to 15% by weight, based on the weight of the mixture (b1), of at least one polyether polyalcohol having a molecular weight of from 150 to 7000 and a mean functionality of from 2.1 to 5, preferably from 3.1 to 5,
 - 30 b14) from 0 to 30% by weight, preferably from 10 to 25% by weight, based on the weight of the mixture (b1), of at least one bifunctional chain extender, plus, if desired,
- c) catalysts and/or
- 40 d) auxiliaries and/or additives,

where the sum of the percentages by weight of the components (b11), (b12), (b13) and (b14) is preferably 100% by weight.

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Furthermore, the invention relates to a process for producing moldings comprising foamed polyisocyanate polyaddition products and a compact veneer according to the present invention as a skin adhering thereto, such moldings and their use.

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Polyisocyanate polyaddition products, usually polyurethanes and/or polyisocyanurates, obtainable by reacting isocyanates with compounds which are reactive toward isocyanates are generally known. A particular embodiment of these products is moldings

10 which have a synthetic skin based on such products laminated onto them. These moldings are usually composite components comprising essentially this veneer and usually a flexible polyurethane foam and possibly a rigid support. These moldings are used, inter alia, in automobile construction where they are employed, for 15 example, as seats, dashboards consoles, glove compartments or as interior or exterior trim, but they are also used in shipbuilding and the construction of vehicles for use in the agricultural and the building and construction sectors.

20 These moldings are generally produced by laying a thermoplastic film in the foam shell and subsequently deep-drawing this film in the foam shell or by spraying a heat-curable one-component or cold-curing two-component polyurethane liquid film into the appropriate mold and subsequently backfoaming the film with a 25 polyurethane foam in the presence of a rigid support, so that the foam provides a connection between the film and the support. Disadvantages of the use of the deep-drawn film are the scrap resulting from projecting parts of film, the limitations imposed on the design by deep drawing, since surface features such as 30 graining are changed in the stretched zones, and the layer thickness determined by the film. The disadvantages of producing the veneer by spraying the liquid polyurethane systems, as described, for example, in EP-A 275 009 and EP-A 303 305, are the relatively long curing time, the application problems in the case 35 of tight undercuts, the layer thickness which is particularly difficult to set in the case of edges and aerosol formation by the reactive starting components in the workplace. The application of a one-component polyurethane system as described in EP 0275009 also has disadvantages such as an extremely high 40 mold temperature and comparatively little possible variation as regards mechanics and curing behavior of the skin.

It is an object of the present invention to develop veneers having excellent optical and mechanical properties, for example a 45 uniform structure, excellent feel, a high strength and/or high extensibility together with great design freedom. These veneers should, in particular, be suitable for the economical production

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of moldings which preferably consist of a composite with flexible foams and, if desired, rigid supports and can be used, for example, in automobile construction. Furthermore, the veneer and foam being made of the same material would be an advantage in 5 terms of future recycling or disposal. A further object is to develop reaction mixtures which can be processed without aerosol formation to produce these veneers based on polyisocyanate polyaddition products. The reaction mixture should make it possible to produce the veneer in a mold without a spraying step.

10

We have found that this object is achieved by the veneers described at the outset.

For the purposes of the present invention, the expression veneers 15 refers to sheet-like, compact bodies which usually have a thickness of from 0.1 to 5 mm. The veneers, which are generally known as (synthetic) skins, usually serve as covering layers of moldings. According to the present invention, preference is given to moldings, also referred to as composite elements, which 20 comprise foamed polyisocyanate polyaddition products, in particular flexible polyurethane foams, and a veneer according to the present invention as a skin adhering thereto. The moldings particularly preferably further comprise rigid supports, for example compact stiffening elements or construction elements, 25 e.g. on the basis of steel, aluminum or customary plastics such as polyurethane.

These moldings according to the present invention are used, inter alia, as seats, dashboards, consoles, glove compartments or 30 interior or exterior trim in, for example, automobile construction. These products comprising the moldings of the present invention have the following advantages:

- high design freedom
- 35 • uniform grain
- excellent mechanical properties
- excellent feel
- little production scrap
- lightfast and colored products can be produced without
- 40 problems
- impermeability to water

As regards the starting components present in the reaction mixture according to the present invention, the following may be 45 said, with the examples given for the components (a), (c) and (d) also applying to the polyisocyanate polyaddition products,

particularly preferably flexible polyurethane foams, preferably present in the moldings:

As isocyanates (a), it is possible to use generally known
5 (cyclo)aliphatic and/or aromatic polyisocyanates. Particularly suitable isocyanates for producing the composite elements of the present invention are aromatic diisocyanates, preferably diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI) and/or tolylene diisocyanate (TDI), and/or polyisocyanates such as polyphenyl polymethylene
10 polyisocyanates. The isocyanates can be used in the form of the pure compound, in mixtures and/or in modified form, for example in the form of uretdiones, isocyanurates, allophanates or biurets, preferably in the form of reaction products, known as isocyanate prepolymers, containing urethane and isocyanate
15 groups.

As compounds (b) which are reactive toward isocyanates, use is made, according to the present invention, of the novel mixture (b1) described at the outset.

20 The component (b11) can be prepared, for example, by generally known alkoxylation of bifunctional and trifunctional initiator substances, for example ethylene glycol and/or propylene glycol or trimethylolpropane or glycerol, using known alkylene oxides,
25 e.g. ethylene oxide, propylene oxide and/or butylene oxide. The alkylene oxides can be added onto the initiator substance or substances in mixtures or blockwise, e.g. the component (b11) can be end-capped by ethylene oxide.

30 The component (b12) differs from the component (b11) essentially in the use of the initiator substance. Initiator substances used are ones containing primary and/or secondary amino groups, for example 2-(diethylamino)ethylamine, diethylamino-4-aminopentane, diethylaminopropylamine and/or dimethylaminopropylamine.

35 As component (b13), use is made of customary polyether polyalcohols which have the characteristics specified according to the present invention. These compounds can be prepared as already described in respect of the component (b11) by known
40 alkoxylation of initiator substances. Initiator substances used are usually ones which contain hydroxyl groups and/or primary and/or secondary amino groups and have a functionality of from 3 to 5, for example trimethylolpropane, glycerol, triethanolamine, dimethylaminopropylamine, pentaerythritol, sucrose, sorbitol,
45 ethylenediamine, propanediamine and/or N,N'-bis(3-aminopropyl)ethylenediamine.

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Examples of bifunctional chain extenders (b14) are diols and/or amines, for example ethanediol, propanediol, butanediol, pentanediol, hexanediol and 4-hydroxymethylbenzyl alcohol.

- 5 To produce the foamed polyisocyanate polyaddition products which are preferably present in the moldings in addition to the veneers of the present invention, the isocyanate-reactive compounds (b) used can be generally known substances, e.g. polyalcohols such as polycarbonate diols, polyesterols and/or polyetherols, with
- 10 particular preference being given to the polyetherols because of their higher hydrolysis stability, and/or polyamines. For example, it is possible to use, as (b), the components (b11), (b12), (b13) and (b14) already described for the production of the veneers of the present invention. The polyalcohols usually
- 15 have a functionality of from 1.5 to 5, in particular from 1.5 to 3, and a molecular weight of from 500 to 10000, in particular from 500 to 7000. Furthermore, it is possible to use chain extenders and/or crosslinkers as (b). The chain extenders are predominantly 2-functional alcohols having molecular weights of
- 20 from 60 to 499, for example ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, 1,4-butanediol or 1,5-pentanediol. The crosslinkers are compounds having molecular weights of from 60 to 499 and 3 or more active H atoms, preferably amines and particularly preferably alcohols, for example glycerol, trimethylolpropane and/or pentaerythritol.
- 25 The proportion by weight of the chain extenders and/or crosslinkers is usually from 0 to 20% by weight, based on the total weight of the component (b).

The reaction for producing the veneers and the foamed

30 polyisocyanate polyaddition products is preferably carried out in the presence of catalysts. As catalysts (c), it is possible to use customary compounds which, for example, strongly accelerate the reaction of the component (a) with the component (b). Examples of suitable catalysts are strongly basic amines, e.g.

35 amidines, tertiary amines, for example, 1,4-diazabicyclo[2.2.2]-octane, and/or organic metal compounds, for example iron(III)acetylacetone and/or, in particular, tin compounds.

The reaction is carried out in the presence or absence of (d)

40 auxiliaries and/or additives such as colorants, fillers, cell regulators, surface-active compounds and/or stabilizers against oxidative, thermal or microbial degradation or aging.

The foamed polyisocyanate polyaddition products which may be

45 present in the moldings according to the present invention in addition to the veneers of the present invention are produced in the presence of blowing agents (e). As blowing agents (e), it is

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possible to use generally known chemically or physically acting compounds. As chemically acting blowing agent, preference is given to using water which forms carbon dioxide by reaction with the isocyanate groups. Examples of physical blowing agents, i.e.

- 5 inert compounds which vaporize under the conditions of polyurethane formation, are, for example, (cyclo)aliphatic hydrocarbons, preferably those having from 4 to 8, particularly preferably from 4 to 6 and in particular 5, carbon atoms, partially halogenated hydrocarbons or ethers, ketones or
- 10 acetates. The amount of blowing agents used depends on the desired density of the foams. The various blowing agents can be used individually or in any mixtures with one another.

To produce the products according to the present invention, the 15 isocyanates (a) and the isocyanate-reactive compounds (b) or (b1) can be reacted in such amounts that the equivalence ratio of NCO groups of (a) to the sum of the reactive hydrogen atoms of (b) or (b1) is preferably 0.95-1.3:1, particularly preferably 1-1.2:1 and in particular 1-1.15:1. If the product is to contain at least 20 some bound isocyanurate groups, it is usual to employ a ratio of NCO groups to the sum of the reactive hydrogen atoms of 1.5-60:1, preferably 1.5-8:1.

The products are usually produced by the known one-shot method or 25 the likewise known prepolymer process.

In the known and preferred prepolymer process, it is usual to prepare a prepolymer containing isocyanate groups from (a) and a deficiency of (b) in a first step and then to react this 30 prepolymer with further (b) to form the desired products.

The starting components, for example the reaction mixture according to the present invention, are usually, depending on the application, mixed at from 0 to 100°C, preferably from 20 to 80°C, 35 and introduced, for example, into the mold. Mixing can, as already indicated, be carried out mechanically by means of a stirrer or a stirring screw or in a customary high-pressure mixing head.

- 40 It has been found to be advantageous for the components for producing compact polyisocyanate polyaddition products to be degassed before and during processing by application of a vacuum (1-759 torr) in order to obtain bubble-free moldings.
- 45 The reaction to form the product can be carried out, for example, by manual casting, by means of high-pressure or low-pressure machines, or by RIM (reaction injection molding) methods, usually

in open or preferably closed molds. Suitable PU processing machines are commercially available (e.g. Fa. Elastogran, Isotherm, Hennecke, Kraus Maffei, etc.).

- 5 The reaction of the reaction mixture is advantageously carried out in customary, preferably heatable and closable, molds. Particularly in the production of very smooth products, molds used are preferably ones whose surface is very smooth or is ornamented in a defined way and preferably has no unevenness,
10 cracks, scratches or contamination. The surface of this mold can be treated, for example, by polishing.

As molds for producing the products, it is possible to use customary and commercially available molds whose surface

- 15 comprises, for example, steel, aluminum, enamel, Teflon, epoxy resin or other polymeric material, with the surface being able to be, if desired, chrome-plated, for example hard-chrome-plated, or provided with other electrodeposited coatings. The molds are preferably heatable so that the preferred temperatures can be
20 set, closable and preferably equipped for applying a pressure to the product.

The veneers of the present invention can be produced, for example, by pouring the starting components, for example the
25 reaction mixture, into an open mold or by injection into a closed mold. The reaction mixture comprising the starting components is preferably distributed uniformly in the mold so that veneers having a substantially uniform thickness can be obtained. This can be achieved, for example, by pouring the reaction mixture
30 into a mold and subsequently rotating the mold to distribute the reaction mixture preferably uniformly on the inner surface of the mold or manually distributing the reaction mixture in the mold, for example by means of a brush. The disadvantages usually caused by spraying the reactive components as a result of spraying from
35 above or spraying over the sealing edges of the mold can thus be avoided. The reaction mixture is preferably not introduced into the mold by spraying.

The reaction to form the polyisocyanate polyaddition products is
40 usually carried out at a mold temperature, preferably also a temperature of the starting components, of from 20 to 220°C, preferably from 40 to 120°C, particularly preferably from 50 to 100°C, for a time of usually from 0.2 to 30 minutes, preferably from 0.3 to 5 minutes.

The veneers of the present invention can be processed to produce the above-described moldings. This is usually carried out by producing the veneer of the present invention in a mold in a first step and subsequently producing a foamed polyisocyanate.

- 5 polyaddition product by reaction of a reaction mixture comprising
(a) isocyanates, (b) compounds which are reactive toward
isocyanates, (c) blowing agents and, if desired, (d) catalysts,
(e) auxiliaries and/or additives in contact with the surface of
the veneer in a mold, preferably in the same mold. For the second
10 reaction, the veneer can be transferred into a further mold or
else be further processed to the molding in the same mold, for
example by replacing the mold lid. The backfoaming of the veneer
is preferably carried out in the presence of rigid supports, for
example stiffening elements or construction elements. The foam
15 produced according to this preferred embodiment adheres very well
both to the veneer and to any supports which may be present.

The invention is illustrated by the following examples.

20 Example 1

- 432 g of 4,4'-MDI and 73 g of uretdione-modified 4,4'-MDI
(Lupranat® MM 103 from BASF Aktiengesellschaft) were heated to
60°C while stirring. 495 g of a bifunctional polyoxypropylene
25 oxide having a mean molecular weight of 2000 g/mol (Lupranol®
1000 from BASF Aktiengesellschaft) were subsequently added and
the reaction mixture was heated to 80°C while stirring. After this
temperature had been reached, the mixture was stirred for another
90 minutes. The resulting prepolymer had an NCO content of 14.4%
30 by weight and a viscosity at 25°C, determined in accordance with
DIN 53018, of 1000 mPas. To produce the cast skin, the prepolymer
was mixed with a mixture of 86% by weight of polytetramethylene
glycol (PolyTHF 2000 from BASF Aktiengesellschaft) having a
molecular weight of 2000, 13.5% by weight of 1,4-butanediol and
35 0.5% by weight of amine catalyst Lupragen® N 201 from BASF
Aktiengesellschaft (10% strength in dipropylene glycol) at 50°C in
an equimolar weight ratio of polyol component:isocyanate
component using a high-pressure machine. The mechanical
properties of the resulting cast elastomer are shown in the
40 table.

Example 2

- 437 g of 4,4'-MDI and 73 g of uretdione-modified 4,4'-MDI
45 (Lupranat® MM 103 from BASF Aktiengesellschaft) were heated to
60°C while stirring. 490 g of a bifunctional polyoxypropylene
oxide having an ethylene oxide end cap and a mean molecular

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weight of 4000 g/mol (Lupranol® 2043 from BASF Aktiengesellschaft) were subsequently added and the reaction mixture was heated to 80°C while stirring. After this temperature had been reached, the mixture was stirred for another 90 minutes.

5 The resulting prepolymer had an NCO content of 15.3% by weight and a viscosity at 25°C, determined in accordance with DIN 53018, of 700 mPas. To produce the cast skin, the prepolymer was mixed with a mixture of 85.5% by weight of a trifunctional polyoxypropylene oxide initiated using trimethylolpropane, having

10 an ethylene oxide end cap and having a mean molecular weight of about 6000 g/mol (Lupranol® 2042 from BASF Aktiengesellschaft), 14% by weight of a trifunctional polypropylene glycol initiated using trimethylolpropane and having a mean molecular weight of about 200 g/mol (Lupranol® 3901 from BASF Aktiengesellschaft) and

15 0.5% by weight of amine catalyst Lupragen® N 201 from BASF Aktiengesellschaft (10% strength in dipropylene glycol) at 50°C in an equimolar weight ratio of polyol component:isocyanate component using a high-pressure machine. The mechanical properties of the resulting cast elastomer are shown in the

20 table.

Example 3

530 g of partially trimerized isophorone diisocyanate (Vestanat 25 6040 from Hüls AG) were heated to 60°C while stirring. 470 g of a bifunctional polyoxypropylene oxide having a mean molecular weight of 2000 g/mol (Lupranol® 1000 from BASF Aktiengesellschaft) were subsequently added and the reaction mixture was heated to 80°C while stirring. After this temperature 30 had been reached, the mixture was stirred for another 120 minutes. The resulting prepolymer had an NCO content of 14.1% by weight and a viscosity at 25°C, determined in accordance with DIN 53018, of 1600 mPas. To produce the cast skin, the prepolymer was mixed with a mixture of 71.5% by weight of a trifunctional

35 polyoxypropylene oxide initiated using trimethylolpropane, having an ethylene oxide end cap and having a mean molecular weight of about 6000 g/mol (Lupranol® 2042 from BASF Aktiengesellschaft), 10% by weight of a bifunctional, amine-initiated polypropylene glycol having a mean molecular weight of about 450 g/mol, 18% by

40 weight of 1,4-butanediol and 0.5% of an organic tin catalyst (Fomrez UL 28 from Witco) at 50°C in an equimolar weight ratio of polyol component:isocyanate component using a high-pressure machine. The mechanical properties of the resulting cast elastomer are shown in the table.

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Table: Mechanical properties of the veneers of the present invention

	Example 1	Example 2	Example 3
5			
Shore A hardness	79	73	50
Tensile strength [MPa]	32	10	10
Elongation at break [%]	640	150	400
10			
Tear propagation resistance [N/mm]	30	10	15

15 These products according to the present invention have the following advantages:

- high design freedom
- uniform grain
- 20 • excellent mechanical properties
- excellent feel
- little production scrap
- impermeability to water

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We claim:

1. A compact veneer based on a reaction mixture comprising
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 - a) isocyanate,
 - b) as compounds which are reactive toward isocyanates, a mixture (b1), comprising:
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 - b11) from 15 to 90% by weight, based on the weight of the mixture (b1), of at least one polyether polyalcohol having a molecular weight of from 400 to 6000 and a mean functionality of from 1.5 to 3 and based on hydroxyl-containing initiator substances and propylene oxide and also, if desired, ethylene oxide,
15
 - b12) from 0 to 20% by weight, based on the weight of the mixture (b1), of at least one polyether polyalcohol having a molecular weight of from 400 to 6000 and a mean functionality of from 1.5 to 3 and based on amino-containing initiator substances and propylene oxide and also, if desired, ethylene oxide,
20
 - b13) from 0 to 35% by weight, based on the weight of the mixture (b1), of at least one polyether polyalcohol having a molecular weight of from 150 to 7000 and a mean functionality of from 2.1 to 5,
25
 - b14) from 0 to 30% by weight, based on the weight of the mixture (b1), of at least one bifunctional chain extender, plus, if desired,
30
 - c) catalysts and/or
35
 - d) auxiliaries and/or additives.
2. A process for producing compact veneers, which comprises reacting a reaction mixture as claimed in claim 1 in a mold.
40
3. A molding comprising foamed polyisocyanate polyaddition products and a compact veneer as claimed in claim 1 as a skin adhering thereto.
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4. A process for producing moldings as claimed in claim 3, which comprises producing a veneer in a mold as claimed in claim 2 in a first step and subsequently producing, in contact with

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- the surface of the veneer, a foamed polyisocyanate polyaddition product by reacting a reaction mixture comprising (a) isocyanates, (b) compounds which are reactive toward isocyanates, (e) blowing agents and, if desired, (c) catalysts, (d) auxiliaries and/or additives.
5. The use of moldings as claimed in claim 3 as seats, dashboards, consoles, glove compartments or automobile interior or exterior trim or in shipbuilding.
10. 6. A seat, dashboard, console, glove compartment or automobile interior or exterior trim as set forth in claim 5.

15**20****25****30****35****40****45**

Compact veneer based on polyisocyanate polyaddition products

Abstract

5

A compact veneer is based on a reaction mixture comprising

a) isocyanate,

10 b) as compounds which are reactive toward isocyanates, a mixture
(b1) comprising:

15 b11) from 15 to 90% by weight, preferably from 50 to 80% by
weight, based on the weight of the mixture (b1), of at
least one polyether polyalcohol having a molecular weight
of from 400 to 6000, preferably from 1000 to 4000 and a
mean functionality of from 1.5 to 3 and based on
hydroxyl-containing initiator substances and propylene
oxide and also, if desired, ethylene oxide,

20 b12) from 0 to 20% by weight, preferably from 0 to 10% by
weight, based on the weight of the mixture (b1), of at
least one polyether polyalcohol having a molecular weight
of from 400 to 6000, preferably from 400 to 4000, and a
mean functionality of from 1.5 to 3 and based on
amino-containing initiator substances and propylene oxide
and also, if desired, ethylene oxide,

25 b13) from 0 to 35% by weight, preferably from 2 to 15% by
weight, based on the weight of the mixture (b1), of at
least one polyether polyalcohol having a molecular weight
of from 150 to 7000 and a mean functionality of from 2.1
to 5, preferably from 3.1 to 5,

30 b14) from 0 to 30% by weight, preferably from 10 to 25% by
weight, based on the weight of the mixture (b1), of at
least one bifunctional chain extender, plus, if desired,

35 c) catalysts and/or

40

d) auxiliaries and/or additives,

where the sum of the percentages by weight of the components
(b11), (b12), (b13) and (b14) is preferably 100% by weight.

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0050/049556

DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

INVENTORSHIP IDENTIFICATION

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name, I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

Compact veneer based on polyisocyanate polyaddition products

SPECIFICATION IDENTIFICATION

the specification of which

is attached hereto.

was filed on _____ as

Application Serial No. _____

and was amended on _____ (if applicable).

was filed as PCT international application

Number _____

on _____

and was amended under PCT Article 19

on _____ (if applicable)

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF REVIEW OF PAPERS AND DUTY OF CANDOR

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information known by me to be material to the patentability of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of the Federal Regulations. §1.56(a).

- In compliance with this duty there is attached an information disclosure statement. 37 CFR 1.97.
 In compliance with this duty, information which may be material is disclosed in the specification of the subject application.

**CLAIM FOR BENEFIT OF EARLIER U. S. / PCT APPLICATION(S)
UNDER 35 U. S. C. 120**

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, § 120 of any United States application(s) or PCT international application(s) designating the United States of America that is/ are listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in that / those prior application(s) in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose material information as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56(a) which occurred between the filing date of the prior application(s) and the national or PCT international filing date of this application.

U. S. Application(s) (or PCT applications designating U. S.)

U. S. Application Serial No.

Filing Date

**Status (pending, patented,
abandoned)**

RELATED FOREIGN APPLICATIONS

Related foreign applications, if any, filed in the name of the inventor(s) or the inventor(s) assigns more than twelve months before the filing of the subject application are as follows

Country	Application No.	Date of filing	Date of issue or publication
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POWER OF ATTORNEY

I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and agent(s) to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected herewith:

David T. Banchik	Reg. No. 36,439;
Fernando A. Borrego	Reg. No. 34,780;
Karen M. Dellerman	Reg. No. 33,592;
James J. Drake	Reg. No. 34,584;
Mark A. Frentrup	Reg. No. 41,026;
George A. Gilbert	Reg. No. 35,881;
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each of the above attorney(s) and agent(s) to have full powers of substitution and revocation, and each and any attorney or agent so substituted to have full powers of substitution and revocation.

Address all telephone calls to: at telephone no. (313) 246-

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CLAIM FOR BENEFIT OF FOREIGN PRIORITY UNDER 35 U. S. C. §119

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, §119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or of any PCT international application(s) designating at least one country other than the United States of America listed below and have also identified below any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or any PCT international application(s) designating at least one country other than the United State of America filed by me on the same subject matter having a filing date before that of the application(s) of which priority is claimed.

- No such applications have been filed.
- Such applications have been filed as follows

DETAILS OF FOREIGN APPLICATION FROM WHICH PRIORITY CLAIMED UNDER 35 U. S. C. §119

Country	Application No.	Date of filing	Date of issue or publication
Germany	19854405.7	25 November 1998	

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

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Signature of Inventor

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